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under other headings. This change has made distinctly for the unity and clarity of the work and was necessitated further by the demonstrated agency of the single form in the transmission of various parasitic organisms, e. g., the mosquito as the inoculator of several protozoa and filariae. But beyond this the arthropod section contains much new material. Especial mention should be made of the fine new figures and the carefully collated data for differential diagnosis of important species. Of course the accumulated knowledge in this part of the field is great, as exemplified by recent works devoted exclusively to it, and Braun has not attempted to include all. But as a summary this part must be recognized as a real success and a great advance over the distinctly inadequate treatment accorded this phase of the subject in earlier editions.

All in all the new edition represents a most valuable contribution to helminthological literature. It is a worthy production of the famous head of the Königsberg school of parasitologists and justly entitles him again to the congratulations and thanks of other workers in this field.

Doctor Jesus Rafael Riskey of Caracas has published an interesting study of nineteen cases of the blood fluke (*Schistosoma mansoni*) observed in eighty-six autopsies in Venezuela, fourteen of which came from the white race, none from the indian or negro, and five from half breeds; in large part the patients were born in Caracas.

The Report of the United Fruit Company's Medical Department for 1914 was reviewed in this Journal last December. The Report for 1915 confirms in essential details the conditions regarding the occurrence of human parasites on the shores of the Caribbean which were taken from the previous report and embodied in the tables of the review cited.

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#### HIBERNATION OF MUSCA DOMESTICA

In 1913 Dr. Henry Skinner challenged the commonly accepted belief that adult house flies remained dormant throughout the Winter months. He even went so far as to say tentatively that house flies passed the Winter in the pupal stage and in no other way. Dr. Johannsen's observations at Ithaca tended to confirm Dr. Skinner's conclusion insofar as it applied to conditions in the latitude of New York State.

In January of this year an instructor in the Department, Mr. W. L. Chandler, observed several adult specimens of *Musca domestica* in the sub-basement of Roberts Hall, one of our University buildings. I have observed others in the sub-basement and around in the buildings even at this late date (April 7). These were remote from breeding places and there seems no possibility that they hibernated in the pupal stage.

WILLIAM A. RILEY

In a recent important paper Crawley has shown that when mice are fed material containing the so-called spores of *Sarcocystis muris* invasion of intestinal epithelial cells by the parasites takes place within two hours. This phenomenon is most favorably studied in the last inch or two of the small intestine. Within the cells, the parasites rapidly separate into two categories, the latter history of which shows them to be males and females.

In the male, development takes the form of a notable increase in the size of the nucleus, correlated with a loss of most if not all of the cytoplasm. Various internal changes take place within this enlarged nucleus, and eventually the chromatin becomes divided into clusters of minute granules, grouped around the periphery. These granular clusters solidify into compact balls, which elongate and produce the microgametes.

In the females, the changes are not so conspicuous. The cell becomes shorter and broader than the original spore, but there is no loss of cytoplasm nor any conspicuous enlargement of the nucleus. The nuclear chromatin remains concentrated in a large karyosome.

This sexual evolution is completed in from 9 to 18 hours, after which fertilization takes place. The further history of the zygote has not been followed.